

## Safety Data Sheet

According to Annex II to REACH - Regulation 2015/830

### SECTION 1. Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

#### 1.1. Product identifier

Code: 411 00 19460-6065 pearl  
411 00 19465-6070 white  
411 00 19470-6075 light gray  
411 00 19475-6080 walnut brown  
411 00 19480-6085 sepia brown  
411 00 19485-6090 chocolate brown  
411 00 19490-6095 green  
411 00 19495-6100 black  
411 00 19500-6105 silver  
411 00 19505-6110 gold

Product name STICK TOUCH UP

#### 1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Intended use Touch up brushes in RAL colors

#### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name Meccanocar Italia S.r.l.  
Full address Via San Francesco, 22  
District and Country 56033 Capannoli (PI)  
Italy  
Tel. +39 0587 609433  
Fax +39 0587 607145

e-mail address of the competent person

responsible for the Safety Data Sheet [moreno.meini@meccanocar.it](mailto:moreno.meini@meccanocar.it)

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to National Poisons Information Service: +44 121 507 4123

### SECTION 2. Hazards identification

#### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

The product is classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in (EC) Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) (and subsequent amendments and supplements). The product thus requires a safety datasheet that complies with the provisions of (EU) Regulation 2015/830. Any additional information concerning the risks for health and/or the environment are given in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

Hazard classification and indication:

Flammable liquid, category 3	H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
Skin irritation, category 2	H315	Causes skin irritation.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3	H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

#### 2.2. Label elements

## STICK TOUCH UP

Hazard labelling pursuant to EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) and subsequent amendments and supplements.

Hazard pictograms:



Signal words:

Warning

Hazard statements:

**H226** Flammable liquid and vapour.  
**H315** Causes skin irritation.  
**H336** May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Precautionary statements:

**P210** Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.  
**P280** Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.  
**P370+P378** In case of fire: use CO2 fire extinguisher to extinguish.  
**P261** Avoid breathing dust / fume / gas / mist / vapours / spray.  
**P312** Call a POISON CENTRE / doctor if you feel unwell.  
**P403+P233** Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

**Contains:** N-BUTYL ACETATE  
 2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

### 2.3. Other hazards

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage greater than 0,1%.

## SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.2. Mixtures

Contains:

Identification	x = Conc. %	Classification 1272/2008 (CLP)
<b>N-BUTYL ACETATE</b>		
CAS 123-86-4	$50 \leq x < 54$	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, STOT SE 3 H336, EUH066
EC 204-658-1		
INDEX 607-025-00-1		
Reg. no. 01-2119485493-29-XXXX		
<b>NITROCELLULOSE</b>		
CAS 9004-70-0	$9 \leq x < 10,5$	Expl. 1.1 H201, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: T
EC -		

## STICK TOUCH UP

INDEX 603-037-00-6

**ETHYLBENZENE AND XYLENE****REACTION MASS**

CAS -  $10 \leq x < 11,5$  Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Acute Tox. 4 H312, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, Aquatic Acute 1 H400 M=1

EC 905-588-0

INDEX -

Reg. no. 01-2119486136-34-XXXX

**2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL  
ACETATE**

CAS 108-65-6  $5 \leq x < 6$  Flam. Liq. 3 H226, STOT SE 3 H336

EC 203-603-9

INDEX 607-195-00-7

Reg. no. 01-2119475791-29-XXXX

**ETHANOL**

CAS 64-17-5  $5 \leq x < 6$  Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Eye Irrit. 2 H319

EC 200-578-6

INDEX 603-002-00-5

Reg. no. 01-2119457610-43-XXXX

The full wording of hazard (H) phrases is given in section 16 of the sheet.

**SECTION 4. First aid measures****4.1. Description of first aid measures**

EYES: Remove contact lenses, if present. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. If problem persists, seek medical advice.

SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Wash immediately with plenty of water. If irritation persists, get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before using it again.

INHALATION: Remove to open air. In the event of breathing difficulties, get medical advice/attention immediately.

INGESTION: Get medical advice/attention. Induce vomiting only if indicated by the doctor. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person, unless authorised by a doctor.

**4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**

Specific information on symptoms and effects caused by the product are unknown.

**4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

Information not available

**SECTION 5. Firefighting measures****5.1. Extinguishing media****SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT**

Extinguishing substances are: carbon dioxide and chemical powder. For product loss or leakage that has not caught fire, water spray can be used to disperse flammable vapours and protect those trying to stem the leak.

**UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT**

Do not use jets of water.

Water is not effective for putting out fires but can be used to cool containers exposed to flames to prevent explosions.

**5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture****HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE**

If large quantities of the product are involved in a fire, they can make it considerably worse. Do not breathe combustion products.

**5.3. Advice for firefighters****GENERAL INFORMATION**

In the case of fire, use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent the risk of explosions (product decomposition and excess pressure) and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear. Remove all containers containing the product from the fire, if it is safe to do so.

**SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS**

Normal fire fighting clothing i.e. fire kit (BS EN 469), gloves (BS EN 659) and boots (HO specification A29 and A30) in combination with self-contained open circuit positive pressure compressed air breathing apparatus (BS EN 137).

**SECTION 6. Accidental release measures****6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

Block the leakage if there is no hazard.

Wear suitable protective equipment (including personal protective equipment referred to under Section 8 of the safety data sheet) to prevent any contamination of skin, eyes and personal clothing. These indications apply for both processing staff and those involved in emergency procedures.

Send away individuals who are not suitably equipped. Use explosion-proof equipment. Eliminate all sources of ignition (cigarettes, flames, sparks, etc.) from the leakage site.

**6.2. Environmental precautions**

The product must not penetrate into the sewer system or come into contact with surface water or ground water.

**6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**

Collect the leaked product into a suitable container. Evaluate the compatibility of the container to be used, by checking section 10. Absorb the remainder with inert absorbent material.

Make sure the leakage site is well aired. Contaminated material should be disposed of in compliance with the provisions set forth in point 13.

**6.4. Reference to other sections**

Any information on personal protection and disposal is given in sections 8 and 13.

**SECTION 7. Handling and storage****7.1. Precautions for safe handling**

Ensure that there is an adequate earthing system for the equipment and personnel. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Do not breathe powders, vapours or mists. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Wash hands after use. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment.

Keep away from heat, sparks and naked flames; do not smoke or use matches or lighters. Without adequate ventilation, vapours may accumulate at ground level and, if ignited, catch fire even at a distance, with the danger of backfire. Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. In order to avoid the risk of fires and explosions, never use compressed air when handling. Open containers with caution as they may be pressurised.

**7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

**STICK TOUCH UP**

Store only in the original container. Store in a ventilated and dry place, far away from sources of ignition. Keep containers well sealed. Keep the product in clearly labelled containers. Avoid overheating. Avoid violent blows. Keep containers away from any incompatible materials, see section 10 for details.

Store in a cool and well ventilated place, keep far away from sources of heat, naked flames and sparks and other sources of ignition.

**7.3. Specific end use(s)**

Information not available

**SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection****8.1. Control parameters**

Regulatory References:

ESP	España	LÍMITES DE EXPOSICIÓN PROFESIONAL PARA AGENTES QUÍMICOS EN ESPAÑA 2019 (INSST)
FRA	France	Valeurs limites d'exposition professionnelle aux agents chimiques en France. ED 984 - INRS
GBR	United Kingdom	EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits (Third edition,published 2018)
ITA	Italia	DIRETTIVA (UE) 2017/164 DELLA COMMISSIONE del 31 gennaio 2017
NOR	Norge	Fastsett av Arbeids- og sosialdepartementet 21. august 2018 med hjemmel i lov 17. juni 2005 nr. 62 om arbeidsmiljø, arbeidstid, stillingsvern mv. (arbeidsmiljøloven) § 1-3, § 1-4 og § 4-5
PRT	Portugal	Ministério da Economia e do Emprego Consolida as prescrições mínimas em matéria de protecção dos trabalhadores contra os riscos para a segurança e a saúde devido à exposição a agentes químicos no trabalho - Diário da República, 1.ª série - N.º 111 - 11 de junho de 2018
EU	OEL EU	Directive (EU) 2017/2398; Directive (EU) 2017/164; Directive 2009/161/EU; Directive 2006/15/EC; Directive 2004/37/EC; Directive 2000/39/EC; Directive 91/322/EEC.
	TLV-ACGIH	ACGIH 2019

**N-BUTYL ACETATE****Threshold Limit Value**

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLA	ESP	724	150	965	200	
VLEP	FRA	710	150	940	200	
WEL	GBR	724	150	966	200	
TLV	NOR		75			
TLV-ACGIH			50		150	

**Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC**

Normal value in fresh water		0,18	mg/l
Normal value in marine water		0,018	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment		0,981	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment		0,098	mg/kg
Normal value of STP microorganisms		35,6	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment		0,09	mg/kg

**Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL**

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers			Effects on workers				
	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral		2 mg/kg bw/d		2 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation	300 mg/m3	300 mg/m3	35,7 mg/m3	35,7 mg/m3	600 mg/m3	600 mg/m3	300 mg/m3	300 mg/m3
Skin		6 mg/kg bw/d		6 mg/kg bw/d		11 mg/kg bw/d		11 mg/kg bw/d

**STICK TOUCH UP****ETHYLBENZENE AND XYLENE REACTION MASS**

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	0,327	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,327	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	12,46	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment	12,46	mg/kg
Normal value of STP microorganisms	6,58	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	2,31	mg/kg

**Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL**

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers			Effects on workers				
	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral				12,5 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation	260 mg/m3	260 mg/m3	65,6 mg/m3	65,6 mg/m3	442 mg/m3	442 mg/m3	221 mg/m3	221 mg/m3
Skin				125 mg/kg bw/d				212 mg/kg bw/d

**ETHANOL****Threshold Limit Value**

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
VLA	ESP			1910	1000	
VLEP	FRA	1900	1000	9500	5000	
WEL	GBR	1920	1000			
TLV	NOR	950	500			
TLV-ACGIH				1884	1000	

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	0,96	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,79	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	3,6	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment	2,9	mg/kg
Normal value of STP microorganisms	580	mg/l
Normal value for the food chain (secondary poisoning)	0,38	mg/kg
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	0,63	mg/kg

**Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL**

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers			Effects on workers				
	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral				87 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation				114 mg/m3				950 mg/m3
Skin				206 mg/kg bw/d				343 mg/kg bw/d

**2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE****Threshold Limit Value**

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	

## STICK TOUCH UP

VLA	ESP	275	50	550	100	SKIN
VLEP	FRA	275	50	550	100	SKIN
WEL	GBR	274	50	548	100	SKIN
VLEP	ITA	275	50	550	100	SKIN
TLV	NOR	270	50			SKIN
VLE	PRT	275	50	550	100	SKIN
OEL	EU	275	50	550	100	SKIN

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC	
Normal value in fresh water	0,635 mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0,064 mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	3,29 mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment	0,329 mg/kg
Normal value of STP microorganisms	100 mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	0,29 mg/kg

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL								
Route of exposure	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral		500 mg/kg bw/d		36 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation			33 mg/m3	33 mg/m3			550 mg/m3	275 mg/m3
Skin				320 mg/kg bw/d				796 mg/kg bw/d

Legend:

(C) = CEILING ; INHAL = Inhalable Fraction ; RESP = Respirable Fraction ; THORA = Thoracic Fraction.

VND = hazard identified but no DNEL/PNEC available ; NEA = no exposure expected ; NPI = no hazard identified.

## 8.2. Exposure controls

As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protective equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration.

When choosing personal protective equipment, ask your chemical substance supplier for advice.

Personal protective equipment must be CE marked, showing that it complies with applicable standards.

Provide an emergency shower with face and eye wash station.

### HAND PROTECTION

Protect hands with category III work gloves (see standard EN 374).

The following should be considered when choosing work glove material: compatibility, degradation, failure time and permeability.

The work gloves' resistance to chemical agents should be checked before use, as it can be unpredictable. The gloves' wear time depends on the duration and type of use.

### SKIN PROTECTION

Wear category II professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (see Regulation 2016/425 and standard EN ISO 20344). Wash body with soap and water after removing protective clothing.

Consider the appropriateness of providing antistatic clothing in the case of working environments in which there is a risk of explosion.

### EYE PROTECTION

**STICK TOUCH UP**

Wear airtight protective goggles (see standard EN 166).

**RESPIRATORY PROTECTION**

If the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) is exceeded for the substance or one of the substances present in the product, use a mask with a type A filter whose class (1, 2 or 3) must be chosen according to the limit of use concentration. (see standard EN 14387). In the presence of gases or vapours of various kinds and/or gases or vapours containing particulate (aerosol sprays, fumes, mists, etc.) combined filters are required.

Respiratory protection devices must be used if the technical measures adopted are not suitable for restricting the worker's exposure to the threshold values considered. The protection provided by masks is in any case limited.

If the substance considered is odourless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the corresponding TLV-TWA and in the case of an emergency, wear open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 137) or external air-intake breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 138). For a correct choice of respiratory protection device, see standard EN 529.

**ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS**

The emissions generated by manufacturing processes, including those generated by ventilation equipment, should be checked to ensure compliance with environmental standards.

**N-BUTYL ACETATE**

Wear protective gloves. The recommendations are listed below. Other protective material can be used, depending on the situation, if adequate data on degradation and permeation are available. If other chemicals are used together with this chemical, the selection of materials should be based on the protection of all chemicals present.

**2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE**

Use gloves chemically resistant to this material in case of prolonged or frequent repeated contact. Use chemical resistant gloves classified according to EN374: protective gloves against chemicals and microorganisms. Examples of preferred barrier material for gloves include: Butyl rubber. Polyethylene. Chlorinated polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable barrier materials for gloves include: Natural rubber ("latex"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Nitrile / butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). In the event of prolonged or frequently repeated contact, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher is recommended (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374). When only a short contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 1 or more is recommended (breakthrough time greater than 10 minutes according to EN 374)

**BLACK COAL**

A composition of special carbon black gloves is not required. Gloves can be used to protect hands from carbon black dirt. The use of a barrier cream can help prevent drying of the skin. Wash your hands and other exposed skin with mild soap and water.

**SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties****9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Appearance	liquid
Colour	various
Odour	characteristic
Odour threshold	Not available
pH	Not available
Melting point / freezing point	Not available
Initial boiling point	78 °C
Boiling range	78 °C
Flash point	27 °C
Evaporation rate	Not available

## STICK TOUCH UP

Flammability (solid, gas)	not applicable
Lower inflammability limit	1,2 % (V/V)
Upper inflammability limit	7,5 % (V/V)
Lower explosive limit	Not available
Upper explosive limit	Not available
Vapour pressure	13 hPa
Vapour density	Not available
Relative density	Not available
Solubility	partially soluble in water
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available
Decomposition temperature	Not available
Viscosity	Not available
Explosive properties	Not available
Oxidising properties	Not available

**9.2. Other information**

Information not available

**SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity****10.1. Reactivity**

The product can decompose and/or react violently.

**N-BUTYL ACETATE**

Decomposes on contact with: water.

**NITROCELLULOSE**

Avoid exposure to: heat, naked flames. Avoid contact with: strong oxidants. Fire hazard. Decomposes under the effect of heat.

**2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE**

Stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

With the air it may slowly develop peroxides that explode with an increase in temperature.

**10.2. Chemical stability**

See previous paragraph.

**10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions**

See paragraph 10.1.

**N-BUTYL ACETATE**

**STICK TOUCH UP**

Risk of explosion on contact with: strong oxidising agents. May react dangerously with: alkaline hydroxides, potassium tert-butoxide. Forms explosive mixtures with: air.

Vapors can form an explosive mixture with air.

**NITROCELLULOSE**

Avoid exposure to: heat, shocks. Possibility of explosion.

**ETHANOL**

Risk of explosion on contact with: alkaline metals, alkaline oxides, calcium hypochlorite, sulphur monofluoride, acetic anhydride, acids, concentrated hydrogen peroxide, perchlorates, perchloric acid, perchloronitrile, mercury nitrate, nitric acid, silver, silver nitrate, ammonia, silver oxide, ammonia, strong oxidising agents, nitrogen dioxide. May react dangerously with: bromoacetylene, chlorine acetylene, bromine trifluoride, chromium trioxide, chromyl chloride, fluorine, potassium tert-butoxide, lithium hydride, phosphorus trioxide, black platinum, zirconium (IV) chloride, zirconium (IV) iodide. Forms explosive mixtures with: air.

**2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE**

May react violently with: oxidising substances, strong acids, alkaline metals.

**10.4. Conditions to avoid**

As the product decomposes even at ambient temperature, it must be stored and used at a controlled temperature. Avoid violent blows.

**N-BUTYL ACETATE**

Avoid exposure to: moisture, sources of heat, naked flames.

Avoid contact with heat, sparks, open flames and static discharge. Avoid any source of ignition.

**ETHANOL**

Avoid exposure to: sources of heat, naked flames.

High temperature. Proximity to sources of ignition

**2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE**

The product can oxidize at high temperatures. Avoid static discharge. Flammable vapors can be released at high temperatures

**BLACK COAL**

Prevent exposure to high temperatures and open flames.

**10.5. Incompatible materials****N-BUTYL ACETATE**

Incompatible with: water, nitrates, strong oxidants, acids, alkalis, zinc.

Strong acids and strong bases, strong oxidizing agents.

#### ETHANOL

strong mineral acids, oxidizing agents. Aluminum at higher temperatures.

#### 2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Incompatible with: oxidising substances, strong acids, alkaline metals.

Avoid contact with oxidizing materials. Avoid contact with: strong acids. Strong oxidants.

#### BLACK COAL

Strong oxidants such as chlorates, bromates and nitrates.

### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

#### NITROCELLULOSE

May develop: nitric oxide.

#### ETHANOL

Combustion will generate carbon oxides.

#### BLACK COAL

Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, organic decomposition products, oxides or sulfur (sulphoxides) are formed when heated above the decomposition temperature.

## SECTION 11. Toxicological information

In the absence of experimental data for the product itself, health hazards are evaluated according to the properties of the substances it contains, using the criteria specified in the applicable regulation for classification.

It is therefore necessary to take into account the concentration of the individual hazardous substances indicated in section 3, to evaluate the toxicological effects of exposure to the product.

### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

#### Metabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information

#### 2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

**STICK TOUCH UP**

The main route of entry is the skin, whereas the respiratory route is less important due to the low vapour pressure of the product.

Information on likely routes of exposure**N-BUTYL ACETATE**

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

**2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE**

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure**N-BUTYL ACETATE**

In humans, the substance's vapours cause irritation of the eyes and nose. In the event of repeated exposure, skin irritation, dermatitis (dryness and cracking of the skin) and keratitis appear.

**2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE**

Above 100 ppm causes irritation of the eye, nose and oropharynx mucous membranes. At 1000 ppm, disturbance of equilibrium and severe eye irritation can be noticed. Clinical and biological examinations carried out on exposed volunteers revealed no anomalies. Acetate produces greater skin and eye irritation with direct contact. No chronic effects on humans have been reported (INCR, 2010).

Interactive effects**N-BUTYL ACETATE**

A case of acute intoxication been reported involving a 33 year old worker while cleaning a tank with a preparation containing xylenes, butyl acetate and ethylene glycol acetate. The person had irritation of the conjunctiva and upper respiratory tract, drowsiness and motor coordination disorders, which disappeared within 5 hours. The symptoms are attributed to poisoning by mixed xylenes and butyl acetate, with a possible synergistic effect responsible for the neurological effects. Cases of vacuolar keratitis are reported in workers exposed to a mixture of butyl acetate and isobutanol vapours, but with uncertainty concerning the responsibility of a particular solvent (INRC, 2011).

ACUTE TOXICITY

LC50 (Inhalation) of the mixture:

> 20 mg/l

LD50 (Oral) of the mixture:

Not classified (no significant component)

LD50 (Dermal) of the mixture:

>2000 mg/kg

**2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE**

LD50 (Oral) 8530 mg/kg Rat

LD50 (Dermal) > 5000 mg/kg Rat

**ETHANOL**

LD50 (Oral) > 5000 mg/kg Rat

**STICK TOUCH UP**

LC50 (Inhalation) 120 mg/l/4h Pimephales promelas

**NITROCELLULOSE**

LD50 (Oral) > 5000 mg/kg Rat

**BLACK COAL**

LD50 (Oral) > 10000 mg/kg Rat

**N-BUTYL ACETATE**

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 423

Reliability: 2

Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)

Route of exposure: Oral

Results: LD50 = 12.2 mL / kg bw

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 402

Reliability: 2

Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White; male / female)

Route of exposure: Dermal

Results: LD50 > 16 mL / kg bw

**ETHYLBENZENE AND XYLENE REACTION MASS**

Method: Equivalent or similar to EU Method B.2

Reliability: 1

Species: Rat (male)

Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)

Results: LC50 6 700 ppm

**BLACK COAL**

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 401

Reliability: 1

Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)

Route of exposure: Oral

Results: LD50 > 10000 mg / kg bw

**SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION**

Causes skin irritation

**N-BUTYL ACETATE**

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 404

Reliability: 2

Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)

Route of exposure: Dermal

Results: Not irritating

**ETHANOL**

**STICK TOUCH UP**

Method: OECD 404

Reliability: 1

Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)

Route of exposure: Dermal

Results: Not irritating

**2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE**

Method: Equivalent or similar from OECD 404

Reliability: 2

Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)

Route of exposure: Dermal

Results: Not irritating

**BLACK COAL**

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 404

Reliability: 1

Species: Rabbit (White Russian)

Route of exposure: Dermal

Results: Not irritating

**SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION**

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

**N-BUTYL ACETATE**

Method: OECD 405

Reliability: 2

Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)

Route of exposure: Ocular

Results: Not irritating

**2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE**

Method: Equivalent or similar from OECD 405

Reliability: 2

Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)

Route of exposure: Ocular

Results: Not irritating

**BLACK COAL**

Method: OECD 405

Reliability: 1

Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White)

Route of exposure: Ocular

Results: Not irritating

**RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION**

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

**BLACK COAL**

Method: OECD 406

Reliability: 1

Species: guinea pig (Dunkin-Hartley; female)

**STICK TOUCH UP**

Route of exposure: Dermal  
Results: Not sensitizing

Skin sensitization  
2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Method: Equivalent or similar from OECD 406  
Reliability: 2  
Species: guinea pig (Dunkin-Hartley; male / female)  
Route of exposure: Dermal  
Results: Not sensitizing

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 471 in vitro test  
Reliability: 2  
Species: S. typhimurium, E. Coli  
Results: Negative with and without metabolic activation

Method: OECD 474-test in vivo  
Reliability: 2  
Species: Mouse (NMRI; male / female)  
Route of exposure: Oral  
Results: Negative

ETHYLBENZENE AND XYLENE REACTION MASS

Method: Equivalent or similar OECD Guideline 478-test in vivo  
Reliability: 2  
Species: Mouse (Swiss Webster; male / female)  
Route of exposure: Subcutaneous  
Results: Negative

ETHANOL

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 478 in vivo test  
Reliability: 2  
Species: Mouse (CFLP and Alderley Park; male)  
Route of exposure: Oral  
Results: Negative

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Method: Equivalent or similar from OECD 471-in vitro test  
Reliability: 1  
Species: Salmonella typhimurium  
Results: Negative

BLACK COAL

Method: OECD 471 in vitro test  
Reliability: 1  
Species: S. typhimurium  
Results: Negative with and without metabolic activation  
Method: Not indicated - in vivo test

**STICK TOUCH UP**

Reliability: 1  
Species: Rat (Fischer 344; female)  
Route of exposure: Oral  
Results: Negative

CARCINOGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

## ETHYLBENZENE AND XYLENE REACTION MASS

Method: Equivalent or similar to EU Method B.32  
Reliability: 2  
Species: Rat (F344 / N; male / female)  
Route of exposure: Oral  
Results: Negative

## 2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Method: OECD Guideline 453  
Reliability: 1  
Species: Rat (Fischer 344; male / female)  
Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)  
Results: NOEL 300 ppm

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Adverse effects on sexual function and fertility  
N-BUTYL ACETATE

Method: OECD 416  
Reliability: 1  
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)  
Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)  
Results: Negative, NOAEC (fertility) = 750 ppm

## 2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Method: OECD Guideline 416  
Reliability: 1  
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)  
Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)  
Results: NOAEL 300 ppm

Adverse effects on development of the offspring  
N-BUTYL ACETATE

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 414  
Reliability: 1  
Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley)  
Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)  
Results: Positive, NOAEC (development) = 1500 ppm

## ETHYLBENZENE AND XYLENE REACTION MASS

Method: Equivalent or similar OECD Guideline 414  
Reliability: 2

**STICK TOUCH UP**

Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley)  
Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)  
Results: NOAEC 500 ppm

**ETHANOL**

Method: Not indicated

Reliability: 2

Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley)

Route of exposure: Oral

Results: NOAEL (development) 5.2 g ethanol / kg bw / day

Bibliographic reference: Prenatal ethanol exposure has differential effects on fetal growth and skeletal ossification, Simpson ME, Duggal S, & Keiver K (2005)

**2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE**

Method: Equivalent or similar from OECD 414

Reliability: 1

Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley)

Route of exposure: Inhalation

Results: NOAEL 500 ppm

**STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE**

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

**N-BUTYL ACETATE**

Based on available data and through expert judgment, the substance is classified in the target organ toxicity class for single exposure.

**ETHYLBENZENE AND XYLENE REACTION MASS**

Based on available data and through expert judgment, the substance is not classified in the target organ toxicity class for single exposure.

**NITROCELLULOSE**

Based on available data and through expert judgment, the substance is not classified in the target organ toxicity class for single exposure.

**ETHANOL**

Based on available data and through expert judgment, the substance is not classified in the target organ toxicity class for single exposure.

**2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE**

Based on available data and through expert judgment, the substance is classified in the target organ toxicity class for single exposure.

**BLACK COAL**

Based on available data and through expert judgment, the substance is not classified in the target organ toxicity class for single exposure.

Target organ

**N-BUTYL ACETATE**

Central nervous system.

**2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE**

**STICK TOUCH UP**

Central nervous system

Route of exposure

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Oral

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

N-BUTYL ACETATE

Method: EPA OTS 798.2650

Reliability: 2

Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)

Route of exposure: Oral

Results: NOAEL = 125 mg / kg bw / day

Method: EPA OTS 798.2450

Reliability: 1

Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)

Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)

Results: Negative, NOAEC = 500 ppm

ETHYLBENZENE AND XYLENE REACTION MASS

Method: Equivalent or similar to EU Method B.32

Reliability: 2

Species: Rat (F344 / N; male / female)

Route of exposure: Oral

Results: NOAEL 250 mg / kg bw / day

NITROCELLULOSE

Based on available data and through expert judgment, the substance is not classified in the target organ toxicity class for prolonged or repeated exposure.

ETHANOL

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 408

Reliability: 2

Species: Rat (Sprague-Dawley; male / female)

Route of exposure: Oral

Results: NOAEL 1 730 mg / kg bw / day

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Method: OECD Guideline 422

Reliability: 2

Species: Rat (Crj: CD (SD); male / female)

Route of exposure: Oral

Results: NOAEL 1000 mg / kg / day

Method: OECD Guideline 453

Reliability: 1

Species: Rat (Fischer 344; male / female)

Route of exposure: Inhalation (vapors)

Results: NOEL 300 ppm

Method: Equivalent or similar from OECD 410

Reliability: 1

## STICK TOUCH UP

Species: Rabbit (New Zealand White; male / female)  
 Route of exposure: Dermal  
 Results: NOAEL > 1 000 mg / kg bw / day

## BLACK COAL

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD 476  
 Reliability: 1  
 Species: Rat, mouse, hamster (F344, B6C3F1, F1B Syrian golden; females)  
 Route of exposure: Inhalation (aerosol)  
 Results: Negative

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

**SECTION 12. Ecological information**

No specific data are available for this product. Handle it according to good working practices. Avoid littering. Do not contaminate soil and waterways. Inform the competent authorities, should the product reach waterways or contaminate soil or vegetation. Please take all the proper measures to reduce harmful effects on aquifers.

**12.1. Toxicity**

## N-BUTYL ACETATE

LC50 - for Fish	18 mg/l/96h
EC50 - for Crustacea	44 mg/l/48h
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	397 mg/l/72h
EC10 for Algae / Aquatic Plants	196 mg/l/72h
Chronic NOEC for Algae / Aquatic Plants	196 mg/l

## BLACK COAL

EC50 - for Crustacea	5600 mg/l/48h
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## ETHYLBENZENE AND XYLENE REACTION

## MASS

LC50 - for Fish	2,6 mg/l/96h
EC50 - for Crustacea	1 mg/l/48h
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	1,3 mg/l/72h
EC10 for Algae / Aquatic Plants	0,44 mg/l/72h
Chronic NOEC for Algae / Aquatic Plants	0,44 mg/l

**12.2. Persistence and degradability**

## N-BUTYL ACETATE

Easily degradable in water, 83% in 28 days.

## ETHANOL

Quickly biodegradable, 60% in 5 days.

## 2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Rapidly biodegradable, from 70.5% to 93.4% in 45 days.

## STICK TOUCH UP

## 2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Solubility in water &gt; 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

## ETHANOL

Solubility in water 1000 - 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

## N-BUTYL ACETATE

Solubility in water 1000 - 10000 mg/l

**12.3. Bioaccumulative potential**

## 2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 1,2

## ETHANOL

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water -0,35

## N-BUTYL ACETATE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 2,3

BCF 15,3

**12.4. Mobility in soil**

## N-BUTYL ACETATE

Partition coefficient: soil/water &lt; 3

**12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment**

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage greater than 0,1%.

**12.6. Other adverse effects**

Information not available

**SECTION 13. Disposal considerations****13.1. Waste treatment methods**

Reuse, when possible. Product residues should be considered special hazardous waste. The hazard level of waste containing this product should be evaluated according to applicable regulations.

Disposal must be performed through an authorised waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations.

Waste transportation may be subject to ADR restrictions.

**CONTAMINATED PACKAGING**

Contaminated packaging must be recovered or disposed of in compliance with national waste management regulations.

## 2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

This product, when disposed of in its unused and uncontaminated state, must be treated as hazardous waste according to EC Directive 91/689 / EEC. Disposal practices must comply with all national and provincial laws and local or local laws governing hazardous waste. Further evaluation may be

## STICK TOUCH UP

required for used, contaminated and residual materials. Do not discharge into sewers, onto the ground or into any body of water.

## BLACK COAL

The product can be burned in suitable incineration plants or disposed of in a suitable landfill in compliance with the regulations issued by the competent federal, provincial, state and local authorities.

## SECTION 14. Transport information

### 14.1. UN number

ADR / RID, IMDG, 1263  
IATA:

### 14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR / RID: PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL  
IMDG: PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL  
IATA: PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

### 14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR / RID: Class: 3 Label: 3  
IMDG: Class: 3 Label: 3  
IATA: Class: 3 Label: 3



### 14.4. Packing group

ADR / RID, IMDG, III  
IATA:

### 14.5. Environmental hazards

ADR / RID: NO  
IMDG: NO  
IATA: NO

### 14.6. Special precautions for user

ADR / RID:	HIN - Kemler: 30	Limited Quantities: 5 L	Tunnel restriction code: (D/E)
IMDG:	Special Provision: - EMS: F-E, <u>S-E</u>	Limited Quantities: 5 L	
IATA:	Cargo:	Maximum quantity: 220 L	Packaging instructions: 366

## STICK TOUCH UP

Pass.:

Maximum  
quantity: 60 LPackaging  
instructions:  
355

Special Instructions:

A3, A72,  
A192**14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code**

Information not relevant

**SECTION 15. Regulatory information****15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

Seveso Category - Directive 2012/18/EC: P5c

Restrictions relating to the product or contained substances pursuant to Annex XVII to EC Regulation 1907/2006Product

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Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH)

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any SVHC in percentage greater than 0,1%.

Substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV REACH)

None

Substances subject to exportation reporting pursuant to (EC) Reg. 649/2012:

None

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:

None

Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:

None

Healthcare controls

Workers exposed to this chemical agent must not undergo health checks, provided that available risk-assessment data prove that the risks related to the workers' health and safety are modest and that the 98/24/EC directive is respected.

**15.2. Chemical safety assessment**

A chemical safety assessment has not been performed for the preparation/for the substances indicated in section 3.

**SECTION 16. Other information**

## STICK TOUCH UP

Text of hazard (H) indications mentioned in section 2-3 of the sheet:

<b>Expl. 1.1</b>	Explosive, division 1.1
<b>Flam. Liq. 2</b>	Flammable liquid, category 2
<b>Flam. Liq. 3</b>	Flammable liquid, category 3
<b>Acute Tox. 4</b>	Acute toxicity, category 4
<b>Eye Irrit. 2</b>	Eye irritation, category 2
<b>Skin Irrit. 2</b>	Skin irritation, category 2
<b>STOT SE 3</b>	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3
<b>Aquatic Acute 1</b>	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute toxicity, category 1
<b>H201</b>	Explosive; mass explosion hazard.
<b>H225</b>	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
<b>H226</b>	Flammable liquid and vapour.
<b>H312</b>	Harmful in contact with skin.
<b>H332</b>	Harmful if inhaled.
<b>H319</b>	Causes serious eye irritation.
<b>H315</b>	Causes skin irritation.
<b>H336</b>	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
<b>H400</b>	Very toxic to aquatic life.
<b>EUH066</b>	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

## LEGEND:

- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- CAS NUMBER: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- CE NUMBER: Identifier in ESIS (European archive of existing substances)
- CLP: EC Regulation 1272/2008
- DNEL: Derived No Effect Level
- EmS: Emergency Schedule
- GHS: Globally Harmonized System of classification and labeling of chemicals
- IATA DGR: International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulation
- IC50: Immobilization Concentration 50%
- IMDG: International Maritime Code for dangerous goods
- IMO: International Maritime Organization
- INDEX NUMBER: Identifier in Annex VI of CLP
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PBT: Persistent bioaccumulative and toxic as REACH Regulation
- PEC: Predicted environmental Concentration
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- PNEC: Predicted no effect concentration
- REACH: EC Regulation 1907/2006
- RID: Regulation concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by train
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- TLV CEILING: Concentration that should not be exceeded during any time of occupational exposure.
- TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- TWA: Time-weighted average exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds
- vPvB: Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative as for REACH Regulation
- WGK: Water hazard classes (German).

## GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH) of the European Parliament

2. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
3. Regulation (EU) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
4. Regulation (EU) 2015/830 of the European Parliament
5. Regulation (EU) 286/2011 (II Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
6. Regulation (EU) 618/2012 (III Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
7. Regulation (EU) 487/2013 (IV Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
8. Regulation (EU) 944/2013 (V Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
9. Regulation (EU) 605/2014 (VI Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
10. Regulation (EU) 2015/1221 (VII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
11. Regulation (EU) 2016/918 (VIII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
12. Regulation (EU) 2016/1179 (IX Atp. CLP)
13. Regulation (EU) 2017/776 (X Atp. CLP)
14. Regulation (EU) 2018/669 (XI Atp. CLP)
15. Regulation (EU) 2018/1480 (XIII Atp. CLP)
16. Regulation (EU) 2019/521 (XII Atp. CLP)

- The Merck Index. - 10th Edition

- Handling Chemical Safety

- INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)

- Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology

- N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition

- IFA GESTIS website

- ECHA website

- Database of SDS models for chemicals - Ministry of Health and ISS (Istituto Superiore di Sanità) - Italy

Note for users:

The information contained in the present sheet are based on our own knowledge on the date of the last version. Users must verify the suitability and thoroughness of provided information according to each specific use of the product.

This document must not be regarded as a guarantee on any specific product property.

The use of this product is not subject to our direct control; therefore, users must, under their own responsibility, comply with the current health and safety laws and regulations. The producer is relieved from any liability arising from improper uses.

Provide appointed staff with adequate training on how to use chemical products.

Product's classification is based on the calculation methods set out in Annex I of the CLP Regulation, unless otherwise indicated in sections 11 and 12.

The data for evaluation of chemical-physical properties are reported in section 9.

Changes to previous review:

The following sections were modified:

01 / 02 / 03 / 04 / 05 / 06 / 07 / 08 / 09 / 10 / 11 / 12 / 13 / 14 / 15 / 16.